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THE WEEK.

Monday, 9th June.

MR. BRADLAUGH and Mr. John Burns having had a dispute about the eight hours' question, Mr. Burns challenged Mr. Bradlaugh to expound his views before ten thousand people in the open air Mr. Bradlaugh has ;itten to the papers ridiculing the idea, apart from his present state of health, which, in an uncertain climate like that of England, might cause death. Mr. Bradlaugh considers that any speech made, or any vote taken, on such an occasion would be ridiculous, as a vast crowd would be asked to give an opinion on that which they had not even been able to hear. Mr. Bradlaugh concludes by saying that the proposal of Mr. Burns is a pretext for wrongly interpreting his views upon the labour question.

RECENTLY a wonderful discovery has been made. A beam of sunlight is made to pass through a prism so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, or rainbow. The disc is turned, and the coloured light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now place the ear to the vessel containing the silk, the wool or other material. As the coloured lights of the spectrum fall upon it, sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts. For instance, if the vessel contains red worsted, and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be given. Only feeble sounds will be heard when the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel, and other colours make no sound at all. Green silks give sound best in red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colours, and utters no sound in others.

THE *Political World* says :—'Why does not Lord Cross read his *India* regularly and weigh carefully what is said in that well-informed and admirably conducted little journal? Were he to run through its columns before breakfast every morning for the next fortnight he would know a great deal more about India than he does at present. He would discover that a solemn promise given by the Indian Government to the Maharaja Scindia had been broken, and that this violation of honour had been defended by Sir John Gorst. He would find, too, that discontent was growing throughout India, and that his Indian Councils Bill did not touch the grievance of the people of India. After a good corrective dose of *India* Lord Cross would do well to go to India and ask the people there how they like his Bill.'

A CASE of considerable interest to medical men has, so states an English paper, just been recorded by a French surgeon. A man in January last, while temporarily demented, swallowed a teaspoon. Eighteen days afterwards he applied for relief at the hospital in consequence of the intense pain caused by the spoon. On examination externally nothing could be felt, and doubt was expressed whether after all anything abnormal had been swallowed. As, however, some pain was experienced when pressure was applied to the region of the stomach, the surgeon determined to investigate further. With this object in view he employed an electric exploring instrument. No sooner had the latter passed into the stomach than the tinkle of an electric bell emphatically proved that a metallic substance had been struck by the exploring apparatus. The usual operation was then proceeded with, the teaspoon was found and extracted, and the patient left the hospital at the end of two months, perfectly convalescent.

MESSRS. COOK & SON'S Agency have during the past few days booked nearly a thousand pilgrims, under their through system, to Jeddah *via* Bombay. Very nearly double that number of men bound for Mecca have arrived in Calcutta during the past fortnight, from Dacca and the eastern districts.

A PROPOSAL has been put forward to establish a permanent Industrial Museum at Bombay.

A SCHEME is now on foot for the recasting of certain divisions in the North-West Provinces, and for the transfer from one division to another of various portions of territory in the south of the Provinces. It is expected that Mr. R. Crosthwaite, who returns from leave on the 1st of July, will be put in charge of a Bill for these alterations.

Tuesday, 10th June.

THE Queen as a reader:—In spite of the many pressing duties that claim the Queen's attention, she manages to spend considerable time in reading. Her Majesty has a well-stocked library in each of her palaces, and often spends several hours a day among her books. 'She skims through the magazines and illustrated weeklies and subscribes for half a dozen or more religious and semi religious papers. The latter she reads carefully, and is quite well informed on all topics of interest. Tennyson is her poet. She has met many American writers in her day, but is not acquainted to a large extent with their works. She saw a great deal of James Russell Lowell, when he was Minister to England and told him once that she read with interest his writings. She sees few, if any, American newspapers. She likes Browning, and the merry Jingle of Austin Dobson's verse interests her. But of all the poets there is none who had made so deep an impression upon her as Robert Burns.

WHAT is called the correct version of Prince Bismarck's resignation is given by the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* While, it is stated, the Emperor cherishes unbounded admiration for Prince Bismarck, and is a docile pupil of the ex-Chancellor, his Imperial Majesty has nevertheless a will of his own, and is, moreover, a typical representative of "Young Germany." Now, "Young Germany" knows of course, nothing of the yearnings for a United Germany that filled the breasts of the older generation, and is therefore unable to fully share the unbounded satisfaction and thankfulness of the latter at the consummation of the long and ardently-desired unity. "Young Germany," of course, found an empire united and enormously powerful, and its desire has been to apply its great strength in the further development of the country. It is this that accounts for the growth of Germany's colonial policy, while the Emperor also thinks the Empire strong enough to face any revolutionary and Social Democratic movement that may arise, and in the consciousness of his strength his Majesty is ready and willing to grant the Socialist workmen greater privileges. It was on this policy that the Emperor and Prince Bismarck differed, but the latter was all along confident that the Emperor would come round to his (Price Bismarck's) views. Besides, he had for so many years had his own way that he had not unnaturally grown somewhat obstinate, and expected that the young Emperor would yield to him as his grandfather had done. This, however, was not the case, and friction became chronic, although the Emperor never ceased to respect, and indeed to revere, his old master.

MISLED, no doubt, by this idea of his own, Prince Bismarck threatened to resign over the Hintzpeter incident, never believing that the Emperor would venture to part with him; and, indeed, the Emperor did not immediately accept the proffered resignation. During the continuation of the controversy respecting the responsibility of Ministers, however, which sprang from the Hintzpeter incident, Prince Bismarck again pressed his resignation, hoping to break down the Emperor's firmness, but to the Chancellor's great surprise the Emperor accepted the proffered resignation. It may be truthfully said that no one was more grieved than was the Emperor at being thus deprived of Prince Bismarck's counsel; but his Majesty had no choice left but to do so, unless he was prepared to impair the Imperial authority, since Prince Bismarck himself had repeatedly declared in the Reichstag that the Emperor was absolute master and that the Imperial Chancellor was only the servant of the Crown.

BENGAL has done pretty well with wheat this year, the yield being estimated at twelve annas for the whole province. The total yield is expected to be about 401,500 tons, or about a half of the Calcutta export of last year, which however, is largely made up of wheat from the North-West. There was a drop in the exports of 1888-89 of 63 per cent., and in those of 1889-90 of 45 per cent., mainly because of deficient harvests and the scarcity of rice. This year the outturn in the North-West is put at 18,000 tons in excess of last year, and not at a falling-off, as is stated in the Bengal final report.

Wednesday, 11th June.

ACCORDING to instructions issued by the Commander-in-Chief, military officers travelling between India and Burma ports will, in all cases, have to give preference to the British India Company in securing their passages. Why this exclusiveness?

THE official forecast of the Monsoon states that the conditions in the Himalayas are undoubtedly favourable to an early and strong monsoon, as there is no unusual accumulation of snow in any part of that great range, while its depth is less than usual in the western hills. As regards Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal the prospects are good, but the current up the Gangetic plain may possibly be delayed. In the Central Provinces and the Bombay districts near the coast the rainfall should be up to the average but owing to certain peculiarities in the atmospheric pressure round the Gulf of Cambay the outlook in Rajputana and the Panjab is, at present, distinctly unfavourable. This may be modified by changes over the Arabian Sea, where the conditions are not yet accurately known.

THE Lahore paper says:—Umra Khan of Jundol has kept his words, and has celebrated the end of Ramzan by renewed hostilities against the Khan of Dir. He has besieged Killi Chunk Ataur. and has sent 1,000 men also to Dir itself, where the Khan is in a bad way. No news has come from his brother from Kabul, and on the 29th of May firing commenced around his fortress of Chunk-Ataur. It resulted for the time in nothing beyond two casualties, but an attack in force will shortly take place. Safdar Khan of Nawagi has prudently declined on this occasion to join the Khan of Dir. If the Amir really purposes to interfere, as Afgan rumour at one time had it, there is no time to lose.

Mr. Warden, the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, has arrived at Calcutta to confer with the Collector of Customs with regard to the introduction of Kilby's Patent Scales into Chittagong. Government has bought up the patent rights, and is introducing the scales into all its establishments for bulk weighment.

MR. GLADSTONE has contributed an article on "Homer" to the fifth volume of the new adition of "Chambers's Encyclopædia." The contention of Mr. Gladstone's work on "Homeric Synchronism," that Homer may probably have lived within 50 years of the fall of Troy, is in this encyclopædic article repeated, but the leading note of this charming little essay is indicated in the following quotation—"The Greeks called the poet 'poieetees," the 'maker,' and never was there such a maker as Homer. The work, not exclusively but yet pre-eminently his, was the making of a language; a religion, and a nation. The last-named of these was his dominant idea, and to it all his methods may be referred Of the first he may have been little conscious while he wrought in his office as a bard, which was to give delight." Mr. Gladstone remarks that Homer's value as a recorder of antiquity is only now coming by degrees into view though appreciation of him as a poet has never failed. Mr. Gladstone's own enthusiastic appreciation is charmingly presented in the peroration of his article ending with the prophecy that so long as the lamp of civilisation shall not have ceased to burn, the Iliad and the Odyssey must hold their forward place among the brightest treasures of our race.

ONE of the effects of the recent inquiry of the Government of India into the working of the police is likely to be the appointment of special committees in the various Provinces to consider what changes and reform should be carried out The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has already taken action in the matter, the following officers having been appointed on the Police Committee, which is ordered to assemble at Naini Tal forthwith:—Mr. W. Kaye (President); Colonel Ollivant, Inspector-General of Police; Mr. R. Smeaton, and Mr. J. B. Thomson, of the Secretariat; and Mr. F. W. Porter (Secretary) Mr. P. Gray will officiate as Magistrate of Allahabad during Mr. Porter's absence. The work of the Commitee will probably extend over some months, as the inquiry is intended to be an exhaustive one.

WE deeply regret to hear of the death of the well-known Hindu astronomer of Benares, Pandit Bapudeva Sastri, C. I. E.

Thursday, 12th June.

Natya-bikar, a new farce, is having a good run at the Royal Bengal Theatre. The piece is intended to expose the evils of undue preponderance of sentiment in systems whose only culture has been derived from fifth-rate novels and dramatic representations. It abounds in wit and humour and the audience is kept laughing from the beginning to end.

A VERY interesting issue is, it is said, about to be fought out in the American law courts. Some enterprising Yankee went to one of Madame Patti's concerts, armed with a phonograph which registered the great soprano's tones, and he proposed to make a tour through the States with his instrument, and to afford the people an opportunity of appreciating the music at second-hand. Naturally, when Madame Patti heard of this cool suggestion, she raised an objection to the piracy, and is seeking to maintain her rights, whatever they may be, in the law courts. America allows wholesale piracy in literature, and may look upon the phonographer who purloined Patti's notes as a person to be encouraged: but countries which take a more old-fashioned view of the rights of private property will judge differently. The case is one, like that of hypnotism, where the advance of science demands the modification of existing law to prevent its discoveries being turned to account by the unscrupulous.

WE have read stories about English workmen selling their wives for pots of beer and the like, and it is now we hear the story of a German selling his better-half for a paltry sum. The story had thus been told before the Lignitz Tribunal: A workman sold his lawfully wedded wife to a small tradesman, or rather lent her for two years, at the moderate price of one mark. The tradesman, well satisfied with his bargain, lived happily with the woman. At the end of fifteen months the husband demanded an additional 15 marks, asserting that in handing over his wife he had overlooked the fact that she had an excellent set of teeth. The tradesman, however, would not budge a single farthing beyond the original mark until the husband went into Court. The wife was then ordered to return to her lord and master, who evidently values her as an Arab values an elephant—for her ivory.

THE following list gives the names of successful candidates at the recent examinations for clerkships in the Upper and Lower Divisions of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of Bengal. Upper Division:—Ram Jadu Bhattacharjee. Lower Division Hari Das Gupta, Shudhangshu Kumar Roy, Surendra Nath Mukerjee, Nripendra Nath De, Ashutosh Bose Mullick, Baroda Churn Shyam, Probhat Chunder Roy Chowdhury, C.L. Colthurst, Niharan Chunder Banerjee, Homendra Nath Ghosal, Niratan Banerjee Mohim Chunder Mozumdar, P. Moore, Monmotha Nath De, Hari Das Set, Amrita Lal Dutt, and Chunder Mohun De.

THE American Senate has declared in favour of free coinage. It is supposed by some that the action of the United States would raise the price of silver as effectually as an international agreement.

THE question of proceeding with leprosy legislation was discussed at the last meeting of the Supreme Council at Simla, but no decision was come to, pending the arrival of further information, which had been called for.

A PETITION has been addressed by the Orissa People's Association to the House of Commons, praying that a non-official Commission be appointed to enquire into the extent to which the Indian Civilians follow the practice of buying shares of the trading and commercial concerns, in violation of the Government rules against such action.

ON Friday, 16th May, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India that with reference to his answer of the 12th July, 1889, whether the Secretary of State is now aware that with respect to the seizure and confiscation of certain property and trust funds belonging to the Temples of *Ganesh*, *Shiva* and *Annapurna* and the *Chattra* at Benares' on the 19th January 1858, an official inquiry was ordered by the Government of India, on the 13th September, 1888; and that a report, in reply, was forwarded to the Government of India, on the 14th February, 1889 by the Commissioner of Benares: whether that report was fabourable to the claims of the Trustee of the Temples for the restitution of part of the property seized, the Commissioner suggesting that the property should be restored to the proper parties, and to the necessity for further investigation as to the other parts of the property: and whether such restoration has taken place, and such further investigation has been made; and if not, if he can istate the reasons."

Friday, 13th June.

STORMS of unusual severity have occurred in many places in the Punjab.

IT is said to have been *discovered* that taking milk, without boiling, might prove dangerous to health, as in its raw state, it absorbs germs of disease, present in the air. Hindu mothers knew it long.

THE Government of India has been asked by the Secretary of State to report on the Dum-Dum murder case. We trust some thing practical will come out of the interest which the unfortunate case still excites.

THE Punjab and North-West, says an upcountry paper, have been passing through a severe ordeal by fire. Not only has the daily record of the highest temperature in the shade varied from 113 deg. to 116 deg or so, but the heat at night has been abnormal varying from 8 deg. to 16 deg. about the average. The natural result has been an enormous increase of "heat-fever" among the people.

Mr. James Bryce, M. P., who lectured on India recently at Aberdeen, said that it was high time that Indian finance should be brought partly under the control of Indian public opinion, and partly under the public opinion of England. The adoption of the Congress proposal for representative Councils would be giving effect to Mr. Bryce's views.

MISS PHILLIPPA FAWCETT, daughter of the late Professor Fawcett, is declared to have secured a higher number of marks than any Senior Wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos.

THE late Babu Preonath Dutt, Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta, who died on the 22nd of February last, has bequeathed three-fourths of his property to be divided equally between the District Charitable Society, the Chandney Hospital, and the Calcutta University. The estate is worth about half a lakh of rupees.

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"It seems rather early to think about the successor of His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, but I am told that Mr. Gladstone is determined if he is in office when the next Viceroy has to be appointed to select the Earl of Aberdeen for the post. This is to some extent confirmed by the rumour which reaches me from a well-informed quarter that Lord Aberdeen will not be the next Liberal Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Two statesmen of still higher political rank, Sir William Harcourt and another, are mentioned as likely to inaugurate the new *regime* and the former is said to be the favourite." The speculation is premature.

AN impression is beginning to prevail that Mr. Stanley's denunciations of the English Government for not doing more to secure British interests in Africa is exaggerated. Lord Salisbury is by no means supposed to surrender, but negotiations are still proceeding. On the other hand it seems only too probable that had the public taken a more intelligent interest in African questions at an earlier stage, the British Government might have been induced, if not compelled, to assert British rights and interests when they could have been much more easily maintained than now.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been giving out his views on the relations between Russia and Germany to the *Novoe Vremya's* correspondent. He said Germany needed Austrian alliance for the same reason that Russia needed France. He then added: "I have always been against a war with Russia. It would be a crime for Germany to extend her frontiers beyond Memel, for the Baltic provinces without Poland would be of no value, while the annexation of Poland with nine million Catholic Poles would raise the number of Catholics in Germany to half the population. War with Russia is impossible.

REFERRING to the Labour Conference at Berlin, the Prince said:—"It was nothing more than a sword stroke in the water. The discontent of the working man was a sort of fever; the dissatisfaction of the capitalist was worse and more serious to the State. The majority of the working men was not terrible. All the French revolutions were produced not by majorities but by minorities. If the millionairs were not satisfied, how would they satisfy the working man when God had not implanted in him the faculty of contentment."

THE Nizam has, with the consent of the Madras Government, deputed three Native Civilians to that Presidency to study the Revenue saystem and Settlement work.

THE latest report that has been received shows that the Amir, when starting for Cabul, changed his mind at the last moment and still remains at Mazar-Sherif.

Saturday, 14th June.

A RESOLUTION, dated April 15th, has been issued by the Bombay Government regarding the attendance of officials at political meetings. It states that the Governor in Council has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements. "Servants of Government," it proceeds, "have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and they are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves, and which private individuals are free to promote. The participation in such movements of Government servants is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even be appealed to for the purpose of creating, false impressions in the minds of ignorant people that such movements have the countenance of Government and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their indentifying themselves with the class by which such movements are promoted." For these reasons rules are laid down that no official shall attend any meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued and to impair his usefulness as an official; nor may he take part in a political meeting. When in doubt he shall refer to the head of the department, or if necessary to Government.

THE SECRETARY of STATE has sanctioned a local allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem for the recently created appointment of Political Agent in Zhob.

THE Lahore paper referring to the prospect of Lord W. Beresford resigning the Military Secretaryship, says:—'Under any circumstances, should Lord Beresford resign his post on the Viceregal staff, it does not by any means follow he will sever his connection with the Indian Turf. Unless his health interferes, his many friends will be gratified by his presence at the Calutta and Lucknow meetings for some time to come, as in the cold season he will always be able to get leave from his regimental duties.

HIS HIGHNESS Maharaja Gaikwad has made a change of ministers, and there has occurred in consequence a general shuffling in the Baroda Secretariat. The old Minister, Diwan Bahadur Laxman Jagannath has retired full of years and honours. He has had a record of service that is in many respects remarkable. To rise from the position of common clerk to the post of the Chief Minister in such an important State as Baroda required no common talent and energy. The new Minister Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai is no novice in the work of government. He has already acquired fame as an able administrator by his conspicuously successful administration of Cutch. In Baroda itself Diwan Bahadur Manibhai has had a splendid record of service and his present choice for the Minister's post does infinite credit to His Highness for his discriminate appreciation. The new Diwan has colleagues of tried ability, and we have every confidence that the administration will fully justify the wisdom of choice.

The Secretary of State's vacillation in regard to the payment of the legal costs incurred by Mr. Crawford requires the strongest protest. Anent the above a contemporary remarks:—'It is not surprising that Mr. Crawford's friends should be persistent and active in pressing the matter on the notice of the Government, but there is no justification for the Secretary of State showing any weak deference to impudent demands. Mr. Crawford has brought shame upon the British Government. Though technically acquitted, he stands condemned according to the judgment of the public and of his own peers in the service. The State has alreay shown him every commisseration by the pension to his wife and daughter. Any further reimbursement would be a distinct premium upon guilt. It is indeed a matter of discretion for the Secretary of State, but Lord Cross cannot be blind to the true merits of the case. He has acquitted Mr. Crawford of the graver charges against the opinion of the Local Government and against apparently his own judgment. Whatever the propriety of the acquittal, it surely is no ground for paying the accused's costs from the revenues of the State."

THE Finance Committee of the Senate has amended the Caucus Bill, removing the bullion redemption clause and the provision for free coinage on certain condi ions. The Act is to come into operation a month after the passing, and be valid for ten years.

IT is reported that Mr. Munro, the Chief Commissioner of the London Police, has resigned in consequence of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, having declined to accede to certain proposals he had made.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1890.

THE FATE OF THE CALCUTTA RATE-PAYERS' MEMORIAL.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the memorial of the rate-payers of Calcutta lately presented to that Government. The memorial and a Note on the subject by Sir Henry Harrison with appendices are also published. The new Consolidation Act is Sir Henry's handiwork. The people go up to the Lieutenant-Governor crying that Sir Henry has given them a stone which they find it very difficult to swallow, and ask for bread instead. His Honor relegates them to the hands of Sir Henry, who says that they cannot have any better commodity than what he has given them, and the Government endorses the fiat of the late autocrat of the Municipality. This is the fate of the Memorial which was adopted at a very large and influential meeting of the rate-payers.

The memorialists complain and point out that certain provisions of the new Act, introduced solely at the instance of Sir Henry Harrison, are injuriously affecting the interests of owners of residential houses and bustee lands: no independent enquiry is made, as to whether the complaint has any substantial basis to stand upon. Sir Henry Harrison submits a note reiterating his arguments or rather his opinions, and the memorial is summarily rejected. Scant consideration is made for "the weight and influence of the signatories" and the "strong feeling which within His Honor's cognisance the assessment section of the new Act has excited in Calcutta." In sober earnestness we must say that we never anticipated such a result at the hands of Sir Steuart Bayley whose unfettered judgment and sense of justice was appealed to.

It is observed in the Resolution that the arguments put forth by the memorialists were discussed in the Legislative Council. It must be in the recollection of every person who took any interest in the proceedings, how Sir Henry Harrison bore down all opposition. To have expected that the arguments would carry any weight in a council where the opposition was always in the minority and where the majority was headed by such a valiant Knight as Sir Henry, would have been to expect the impossible. As to their having been rejected by the Viceroy in Council it was a case of "no reason seen for interference"—the short and sweet judgment of appellate authorities unwilling to enter into the detailed arguments of appellant's counsel.

The Resolution says—"The memorialists desire to see the English Law applied in Calcutta, but they ignore the radical difference between England and India in sentiments, manners and custom." Their desire is rather misrepresented. They find that the English Law has hitherto been applied in this country. They know what it is, and have been accustomed to its application and they wish to see its continued application. This is not a new or unreasonable desire. What are the differences in sentiments, manners and customs which make this continued application of the law impossible? In England it may be admitted that more houses are hired than owned by the occupants. In Calcutta it is perhaps the reverse, the residents living more in houses of their own than in hired ones. But how can this difference prevent the annual letting value of all being ascertained? In England houses occupied by their owners are not put outside the operation of the general law. In Calcutta such houses are not as a rule of an altogether different character from those of the same class—as to extent of accommodation and nature of construction &c—which are usually let, and there can be no difficulty in ascertaining their letting value, if there is only the will to do so in a fair and unbiassed spirit. The difficulty is not felt in Bombay. Sir Henry Harrison only fears that if residential houses were valued in comparison with houses usually let, there would be an enhancement of assessment much greater than under the present Act. His statement as to the probable increase is a bare assumption, and as to his maudlin sympathy for the rate-payers in such a predicament, he could have well spared it. He thinks a resident house-owner receives more in the way of benefits from municipal services than he returns in the form of rates, and he could never be sorry at the prospect of increased taxations. As to the people themselves if the law was applied in the same way as it is in England, as it is in Bombay and as it ought to be here under the law heretofore in force, and an increased assessment is the consequence, they will have no reason to complain.

Sir Henry Harrison during his late enquiries into the objections preferred to assessments in Ward No. 1 made an astounding discovery. He found that the residents preferred to live in their own houses, that they wished to have a home which they might always call their own. Such a custom was never known in England. "Home—sweet home" in a tangible and permanent form was never recognised by the Englishman. The discovery was fortunate. It added another argument for valuing a house occupied by the owner in a different way from that of valuing houses usually let out on hire. Much has been made of the owner living in his own house suiting his own tastes, supplying comforts and conveniences which no body else would think of, but most of these houses will be seen to have nothing extraordinary about them. They are erected as often as not to save a running monthly expenditure for house-rent, and to secure for the heirs a saving not likely to be soon frittered away. Whatever the nature of the house, whether it is an ordinary one, or provided with special adjuncts, the memorialists very reasonably contend that "such houses should be rated at the annual letting value to be determined with regard to the purposes for which they were built and for which they were capable of being used." It was quite possible under the law in force in England, and under the law heretofore in force here to do it, but Sir Henry Harrison had found out that owners living in their own houses pay the least and benefit themselves the most, and hence the necessity of their being put under an extra pressure in some shape or other.

"The authorities cited by Sir Henry Harrison," says the Resolution, "conclusively show that according to English procedure when a property is not usually let, a hypothetical tenant is assumed, and the owner of the house, if he actually does occupy it, is regarded as among the possible hypothetical tenants, and the annual value of the tenancy to him is then calculated in exactly the same way as the new section of the Act calculates it." If reference is made to the authorities themselves it will be seen that the cases referred to by them concern very large structures, such as a manufactory, a light house, and then the letting value is determined by the rent of the land and fixed remuneration or interest on the capital invested in the building. Sir Henry admits that the only mansions such as the Government House, the High Court, Belvedere which can compare with such structures, have always been properly rated. It is absurd that all ordinary houses which happen to be occupied by their owners should be treated in the same way as large manufactories and light houses. Even these are not rated under an exceptional provision in the Law, but under a procedure consonant to the general law on the subject. Had the law relating to the letting value remained unaltered it would have been quite possible to bring up exceptional cases for valuation in the manner indicated by the authorities referred to; but this was not to be. A reference to a High Court of Law was to be avoided for reasons which are known to the public, and a hard and fast rule is laid down for all residental houses, small or large.

While some authorities base the valuation in exceptional cases on the rent of the land and a fair interest on the capital invested in the building exclusive of "defences" in castles, "ornamentations" and "follies", others—and the Right Hon'ble G. J. Goschen among them—base it on the market value of the property—a thing easy of ascertainment. A purchaser may not be actually found for a structure, but all that is necessary to determine is what a purchaser may reasonably be expected to give for it. But these methods, especially the last which is a most convenient one, would not satisfy Sir Henry Harrison, but he must needs resort to Political Economy for a formula as if it was one best suited to the people of this country whose manners, customs and sentiments are different from those of England, where perhaps the Science is not understood and where the theory has not been carried into actual practice. Political Economy, enunciated from the very place where Sir Henry now presides, has had its hecatombs during the Orissa famine and it will have its victims in Calcutta. The memorialists have pointed out the very great difficulties experienced in ascertaining the present cost of rebuilding a house erected many years ago and the depreciation the building has undergone. A building constructed a hundred years ago may be supposed to have cost less than half the cost which must be incurred at the present day. Even an allowance of 50 per cent. depreciation would not bring down the cost to the amount actually incurred, and the building can never fetch in the market a tithe of its former value. Not a word is said in the resolution about the difficulties experienced. A sop is only held out that after the re-valuations shall have been completed in four years, after the mischief anticipated shall have been completed, enquiry will be made by a Board of Engineers. Why could not an enquiry have been made now in Ward No VI, where the valuations have been completed. Was nothing due to the weight and influence of the signatories to the memorial, and the strong feeling which has been excited in Calcutta in the matter?

In reference to the realization of rates payable by hut-owners and from the ground landlords we have only a few remarks to make. The practice observed in England is held to be applicable here. There is not, we must now suppose, the slightest difference in manners, customs and sentiments. There is only this difference: while the houses of tenants in England belong to the landlord, the houses here belong to the hut-owner. While there evictions are easily resorted to, here as a matter of fact few tenants are ejected from their houses, notwithstanding what Sir Henry Harrison may say to the contrary. The method adopted certainly benefits the Municipal administration and saves the tenants from harassment. But can it be denied that it is prejudicial to the interests of the landlord? What is the inference we can draw from the fact that 100 warrants were heretofore issued every day? The tenants would not pay though distress awaited them in default. Are they likely to pay readily now when they have no such fear, and are not the landlords, paying beforehand what the tenants had to pay, likely to suffer? We need not make any allusion to the opinion of the first Law officer of the Crown. That is not of the slightest weight, so says Sir Henry.

Again, were the warrants issued by the Municipality always served, and the money due realised? If this was not the case, if amounts for which warrants were issued remained unrealised, would not the landlords whose only remedy lies in the Small Cause Court be great losers in the end? The ground landlords may have grown rich in their sleep,—we are pained to see such a remark of Sir Henry Harrison's quoted in the Government Resolution, but that is no reason why they should be losers by paying other people's dues, or why socialistic views should prevail and they should in effect give a share of their riches to their tenantry. We refrain from all allusion to the case in the High Court. It is *sub-judice*, and any reference to it either in the Note or the Resolution, to say the least, is in bad taste.

CONTROL OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS.

THE Government of India within the last few days have issued minutes on two very important questions connected with the administration of criminal justice, which requires close and careful consideration. The first in point of time is the Police Reform question which has been pressed upon the attention of the Supreme Government by the various local Governments as well as the general public for some time past. The other, apparently of somewhat less importance than the first, has reference to the control of what

are known as habitual offenders. Though closely allied to each other, the two questions require separate consideration and we shall try to examine the last in the first instance.

About five years ago Colonel Hewett of the Punjab Police drew attention to the alarming increase of crime against properties which for the most part went undetected owing to the facilities afforded by the Railway and the telegraph to enterprising thieves of distant provinces for organising and carrying out their plans and for making a safe escape thereafter. These depredators could not be brought within the Criminal Tribes Act and there was not sufficient cohesion between the Police of different provinces and principalities to make speedy detection possible. The Government of India who had evidently Colonel Hewett's recommendations before it for these five years, has now come to the conclusion that the proposal for dealing with this matter by attributing power in the hands of an Imperial Police Department cannot be entertained. It is, however, felt that something has to be done for strengthening the hands of the police, and it is proposed that those charged with the prevention and detection of crime should be given some compensation for the facilities afforded to adventurous criminals by improper communications. The provision for enhanced sentence awardable under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code and other existing provisions seem to be powerless to cope with the growing evil, and it is suggested that surveillance over bad characters should be placed on a legal footing if the Police are to retain any check over habitual criminals.

In 1873 a proposal was made that the Government of India should legislate on the model of 34 and 35 Vict., Cap. 112, for the prevention of crime by controlling bad characters. The proposal was not then adopted because it was founded on a new provision of English law which had not been subjected to the test of experience, and because the police of this country was not then considered fit to exercise such powers of supervision. But the reports which were received by the Government of India in 1881 in connection with the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and those which have been recently before it in connection with the special enquiry into the present state of crime in different parts of India, are said to show that the state of things has altered for the better. Of this the public has yet to be convinced. That "steps have already been taken, while others are under contemplation, for improving the condition of, and raising the standard of intelligence and honesty among, the police" does not however go very far to show that the time has come for investing the Police with larger powers than they enjoy. Such time in fact cannot be said to have arrived till the results of the proposed changes are pronounced to be as satisfactory as possible under the circumstances. The Government of India agrees with the High Court of Allahabad that a public register of suspects would be attended with disastrous consequence. The way in which this branch of Police administration is worked, as shown by recent doings of the Punjab police, which have been justly censured by Sir James Lyall's Government, is bound to terminate in intolerable tyranny. Lord Lansdowne's Government, however, thinks that there are not the same objections to a secret register being maintained for the information of the police, and it is thought expedient that domiciliary visits to ascertain if suspected characters, or at all events persons placed under police supervision in due course of law, are at their homes should be legalized. So long as the inspection of the suspects cannot be made by a more improved agency and in a more approved way than Mr. Warburton's methods of denuding males and females in the streets, it matters little whether the register itself is public or secret. Domiciliary visits by constables, chowkidars—yea their betters—are a pest that often drive the "habitual offenders" into desperation and make them "habitual" for they could not be so in the commencement of their career.

Nor can any very satisfactory results be expected to follow these visits when they are to be paid only to those whose guilt has been established and who have found a place in the roll. The outside depredator whose scene of operation is removed from his habitat by a thousand miles or more, would not be known to the Court or Police of either locality, and with the help of the Railway, the telegraph and the post his occupation would continue unmolested while his less enterprising brother-at-arms is marked out as a "habitual," enjoys long terms of imprisonment or transportation and be in the end regaled with the pleasures of domiciliary visits. The main issue would, therefore, remain unsettled all the same and the evil pointed out by Colonel Hewett to which no reference is made in the present minute, would remain unchecked. While having little faith in domiciliary visits of which the Government of India expects such satisfactory results, we would urge that they should in no case be allowed unless under special order of the trying Court.

Mr. Secretary Lyall's letter on this subject to the various local Governments and High Courts, dated the 31st May, circulates copy of a bill submitted by the Punjab Government on the subject. As we have not seen the bill ourselves we are unable to say anything regarding its merits or otherwise. It could not have been of course drafted after the Warburton episode and Sir James Lyall may probably change his opinion after his own resolution in that memorable case. On the whole it appears to the Governor General in Council that the law on both points should be general and not confined to a particular Province, and that the procedure of levying compensation from the inhabitants of a locality for losses caused by special acts of mischief can only be justified when there is a wide-spread conspiracy to commit or connive at outrages for the coercion or punishment of classes of the community obnoxious to those who commit them. In such a case those who connive may fairly be required, it is argued, to contribute to make good the losses inflicted, while the effect on the more peaceable members of the community would merely be that they help to indemnify one another against such acts. The logic of this proposition is charming. But the Government of India admits that a provision of this nature would require to be applied with great care and discrimination, and the danger of its operating unfairly is intensified in India. The Governor General in Council is fortunately of opinion that such a power, if given at all, should be given generally and subject to careful conditions such as those which regulate the power to impose punitive police.

The Government of India endorses the suggestion of Mr. C. J. Lyall and Surgeon Major Lethbridge, who recently visited the Penal Settlement of Port Blair with a view to examine the system in force there, that the sentence of transportation for life is peculiarly appropriate in the case of such persons, for whom jail life in India appears to have no terrors, but who might possibly be reformed if subjected to wholly new influences such as would be brought to bear upon them in transportation. The convict under sentence of transportation for life in Port Blair has to serve, it is pointed out, a term of ten years as a labouring prisoner, in the course of which he can obtain by good conduct various privileges, and is liable for misbehaviour to have the term of his probation extended and to other punishments. If he has uniformly behaved well during this period, at the end of it he becomes a self-supporter, and is allowed to earn his own living by agriculture or service. It is, therefore, gravely recommended that in case of habitual offenders, which term will include various species of the same genus, should be sentenced, whenever possible, to sentences of transportation for life. Appropriate as life sentences may be from an administrative point of view, it may not be equally appropriate from the judicial point of view. There would be grave objection to representations of the character suggested being made to judicial authorities, for the trying officer should have perfect discretion to inflict what sentence he thinks proper under the circumstances of each case. It would be too much even for British justice, which at times is blind enough to let off actual murderers, to send a miserable starving vagaband to the Andamans for life merely because for the fifth or fifteenth time he has been reduced to extremities and stolen a *thali* or a *lota*, a pair of slippers or a bundle of rags, or a few pice. In exceptional cases, of course, the short sentence of imprisonment might with advantage be replaced by transportation; but it need not be for life. With the reformatory system in work in a considerate and sympathetic manner, the Andamans may be more useful for the purposes of reclamation of habitual offenders than closely packed jails, where the discipline is unnecessarily harsh and therefore ineffective.

The only other suggestion in this behalf that Mr. Lyall's letter contains is that in cases which become cognizable by the Court of Sessions, because the offender has been previously convicted and seems to be a habitual criminal, the Magistrate should be empowered to enter a conviction and refer the case to the Sessions Court for an adequate sentence. Emanating as this suggestion does from the Madras High Court and endorsed as it is by the Government of India we are unable to accept it, as it would materially interfere with jury system, which if anything has to be enlarged and developed. Any scheme involving its curtailment in any manner will meet with scant support.

A TABOOED SCHOOL TEXT.

MR. R. C. DUTT'S "First History of India" in Bengali has proved to be an apple of discord among vernacular editors. One party looks upon it as an open attack on Hinduism, and another as a damper to history and truth. The former looks upon it as an attempt to teach Bengali boys to discard their scriptures by telling them that their Puranas are quite modern, not later than the 12th or 10th century of the Christian era, and the accounts given in the Ramayana and Mahabharata mere fictions. The latter does not traverse this charge, but holds that in the interest of truth and history speculations about the character of the Hindu scriptures should be encouraged rather than suppressed, and the Text-Book Committee is wrong in tabooing Mr. Dutt's book from the schools of Bengal. To bar such researches is to prohibit all progress. The *Sahachar*, a Bengali newspaper, is particularly excited on this subject, and has written at length on the harm that will be done to the cause of historical investigations by the order of the Text-Book Committee. The opponents do not face this issue, but confine themselves to the impropriety of making Hindu boys pay for such speculations under the penalty of being denied all education, by having the doors of the Government schools closed against them in default. At first sight investigations into the truth of alleged historical facts must commend themselves to all men who like to see the cause of truth advancing, but a little insight into the mode, the only mode accessible, in which such investigations are and can be conducted, will show that the argument is fallacious, and to call the result thereof historical truth is to offer an insult to the understanding of the public. In most cases the conclusions arrived at are mere postulates, and cannot deserve the name of truth. As an example we might note that Mr. Dutt holds that the primitive Hindus did not recognise human sacrifice, and that all the books of the Hindus which refer to that sacrifice are forgeries, or later additions, and that on no other ground than the assumption of the Hindus having been a civilized nation. On the other hand men at least as learned as Mr. Dutt hold a contrary opinion. It is no wonder under the circumstance that Sir Monier Williams should resort to the theory of prejudice to account for such deductions. Noticing Mr. Dutt's book in 'Trubner's Record,' he observes: —"Sometimes our author is led astray by a kind of patriotism—we should rather say "patriotic weakness"—not rarely found even among European scholars. Thus he cannot bear the thought that polyandry should have existed at any period in any part of India, and he, therefore, declares the five heroes together with the heroine of the Mahabharata to be 'myths pure and simple.' Mr. Dutt gets quite excited about this point." Again, he observes:—"Again, Mr. Dutt protests strongly against the idea that human sacrifices ever prevailed in India, and he demurs to the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Max Muller and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on that

point. We might be inclined to admit that some of the allusions, but certainly not 'that all the allusions to human sacrifice in the later compositions of the Epic period, are the speculations of priests.' I doubt, however, whether Mr. Dutt will induce many people to see speculations of priests in the simple legend of Sunahsepa, as told in the Brahmans. And is it after all so very unfair to postulate the existence of human sacrifices for a *very remote past* in a country where not in so very remote a period, thousands of poor women were immolated on the funeral pyres of their Lords and Masters." It may be noted here that the story of Sunahsepa is alluded to in the Sanhita of the Rig Veda, which is the oldest record of Aryan civilization extant, and the Brahmanas give in great detail the different kinds of men who should be immolated for the gratification of particular divinities. The most important question here, however, is, if these speculations are to be raised to the rank of historical verities what should be the duty of Government consistently with its pledged neutrality? Can it insist upon teaching Hindu boys to renounce the Vedas on the ground of their want of authenticity and consistency? If the Government can do so, it will be bound to treat the Muhammadan and Christian scriptures in the same way. The Government has, however, already suppressed in Calcutta a dramatic exhibition of the life of Muhammad, and Anti-Muhammadan books in Bombay. Will there be any justification of its action in the case of the Hindus? We wonder what would its action be in the case of the Christian scriptures with their dogmas about transubstantiation, resurrections, virginity and other miraculous events. Could or would the Government order the reading of a book in a school which critically examines the genealogical tables of the Gospels, and what is true of the Christian scriptures is equally true of those of the Hindus. The people concerned, believing in their divine origin, accept their scriptures as sovereign truth, and no Government can for a moment be justified in constituting itself an arbiter in such a matter. Nor is it necessary to raise the question in the case of Mr. Dutt's History. It professedly is the "first book" (*Prathama Siksha*) and in a rudimentary primer on History we have little to do with creeds and dogmas. And the Text-Book Committee has, therefore, acted very judiciously in excluding Mr. Dutt's book from their list. Mr. Dutt himself would see the propriety of their action by bowing to their decision. He is welcome to enter into any amount of speculation in such works as his "History of Civilization in Ancient India," but he should not try to work upon the weakness of School Inspectors to introduce such books in Vernacular schools.

INCOME TAX.

IN noticing in our last issue the objections to the tax on foreign consignments we incidentally said that the time had come for the general revision of the policy of the tax. The feeling is strong in the country that either the tax should be abolished altogether or that the taxable minimum should be considerably raised and its operations rendered smoother. The Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association and the Trades Association all are equally opposed to the policy of the tax, and as it seems to us on few important questions of late has public opinion been so singularly unanimous. The question of taxation of consignments has lent an aspect to the case as a whole which it had not enjoyed so long, and it is more than probable that unless Government gives way in time the agitation which has but made itself partially felt, will gather strength in England from where the bulk of Indian consignments come. The growing proportions of the tax, therefore, fairly promise to effect its ruin and that is a fact which ought to be taken advantage of to the fullest possible extent at this juncture. The single and unsupported voice of India could never have effected a tithe of what united agitation is sure to do, and this ought to be reassuring to those who despair of any change of governmental policy in this behalf in the near future.

In order fully to take in the situation it is necessary to go back for a while to the time when Lord Dufferin re-introduced this obnoxious tax in 1886. It was conceded to be obnoxious on all hands and its introduction as a purely tentative measure was acquiesced in as an inevitable evil. The grave financial crisis of that year—the unavoidable issue of the short-sighted policy of the former regime—had to be tided over and India loyally and in a spirit of cheerful resignation determined to abide by Lord Dufferin's requisition. They had positive hopes however, if not downright assurance, that the burden should be removed at the earliest available opportunity. This and this alone reconciled them for the time to what they would have strenuously opposed as a permanent tax. Be that as it may, it quitely found its way back to the Indian statute book and there it is up to the present date. That it is unsuited to a country and community like ours is felt even by the Government, for the bitter experience of thirty years has taught it that direct taxation is impossible to engraft successfully on our revenue system. Mr. Westland in his Financial Statement of 1888, endorsed the opinion of the Government of Bengal in regard to the impost, which amounted in effect to gratulation that injudious administration of the Act had not seriously aggravated the unpopularity of the tax. However well merited the congratulation might have been in 1888, about which we express no opinion, it can be ill claimed in the year of grace 1890, when there is universal outcry against the tax. Apart from the question now in issue there can be no doubt that the tax is being levied in all its rigour at the present day, for the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour in his Budget speech of March last admitted that the collections of India show an increase of Rx. 44,699 or 3·23 of which rather more than one-third occurred in Calcutta." Mr. Westland's statement also showed that the Income Tax is in a special manner a tax upon the presidency cities and the trading community. By the testimony of figures furnished by the Administration Reports, the Chamber of Commerce in their memorial shows that in Calcutta the incidence of the tax on each person was Rs. 82, in Bombay City Rs. 68, in Madras City Rs. 62, nowhere else was the incidence more than Rs. 29. If the number of population to each rupee of the tax be taken, then the figures are for Madras City 1·3, for Bombay City ·55, and for Calcutta ·44. Taking only Calcutta and Bombay City Mr. Westland says:—"The collections from these two cities, therefore, form more than one-fourth of the whole collection in India." The province of Bengal contains a population in round number of 70 millions of people. The population of the city of Calcutta is less than 4,50,000, and yet the city of Calcutta pays into the coffers of Government somewhat more than one-half of the total Income Tax paid by the province of Bengal. The same remarkable fact is true of the city and Presidency of Bombay.

These figures, therefore, show conclusively that the tax is most partial in its operation, and most unjust and oppressive upon those upon whom it falls. It is a special burden upon the Presidency towns, unless the explanation be that the perfect inquisitorial machinery of the city affords lesser scope for avoiding the tax than in the country. In the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, of all civilised countries in the world India is perhaps the least adapted for the imposition of a direct tax such as that upon income. India is essentially a country of petty traders, who regard the visits of the tax-collector and his enquiries into their private business affairs as irritating and obnoxious in the extreme. The fact that a large percentage of the population escapes the tax altogether by bribery or false declarations makes its incidence on those who do not resort to such devices all the more objectionable. The Chamber ought to be an authority on economical questions like these and its testimony is of great value and weight.

As the British Indian Association points out, direct taxation was introduced in India in 1860 for the first time and ever since that its history is one of continuous failure. 'During this long interval the Government, though it has had to comply with the demands of public opinion, has never ceased to point to direct taxation as a main object of its fiscal policy. Indeed, there is evidence to show, in the debates which have taken place on the subject, in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy, that the finances of the Empire have been dealt with with the idea of making direct taxation permanent. Yet although the Government has never completely abandoned its object, a glance at the legislation affecting direct taxation shows the extreme difficulty of the task it had set itself. There are Acts imposing an Income Tax, a Certificate tax, again a License tax and finally again an Income Tax. Nor does this complete the record. The list shows that almost in despair of working an Imperial Act, the Government has resorted to legislation for different parts of the Empire, province by province. And yet after four years of efforts the existing tax only yields about one-half of the surplus which Sir David Barbour was able to declare in his Budget speech of March 21st last.'

That the tax is utterly unsuitable to the country is not a discovery of the present day. Nineteen years ago the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Inglis speaking with the authority of a Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces said in the Legislative Council—

"It may be true that only, 1 in 300 of the people pay Income Tax to Government, but it is equally true that of the 299 remaining, at least one-half are subjected to the most vexatious oppression, inquisition and extortion when the preliminary lists are being drawn up, and that a very large number of these men have to pay in order to keep their names out of the lists.

"It is, I believe no exaggeration to say that for every man who pays Income Tax to Government, twenty pay to get off and that for every ruppee that is paid into the treasury, another is paid to the subordinate native officials, that is, that the natives of India paid last year upwards of two million pounds sterling as Income Tax toGovernment, and upwards of two millions more as bribes. Everywhere throughout the country the people are being demoralised by the tax; everywhere (false?) returns are sent in; everywhere the trading classes are beginning to keep two sets of books, one set showing accurately the real transactions, the other containing a carefully prepared garbled account to be shown to the Income Tax Assessors."

That the time has come for the abolition of the tax is felt by all. The Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association both draw pointed attention to the circumstances under which it came to be imposed. The existing Income Tax levied under Act II. of 1886, was, a special call upon the country, and was met and accepted as such a special call, and ought now to be removed. With a surplus of two and three quarter crores of rupees and with the finances in a sound and healthy condition, above all with the rates of exchange improved the Government is in a position to recognise the loyal and patriotic efforts made in 1886. In winding up the debate upon the measure, which took place on the 11th January 1886, Lord Dufferin admitted that it was "a measure which the Government have introduced with a considerable amount of anxiety and reluctance." His Excellency at the same time accepted the support accorded to Government on that occasion as "a better proof and test than any that could be produced of the solidarity of the interests which unite Her Majesty's Native and British subjects in one common feeling of loyalty towards Her Majesty's person and Her Empire."

The force of the gathering strength of the agitation will not, we are pursuaded, be under-estimated by Government,—in fact it feels it already. Rules have been published in the shape of exemptions of a certain class for the secrecy of the returns which only proves that Government does not contemplate abandonment of the tax for the present. The sop will not, therefore, serve its purpose. We have suffered enough already for our Manchester friends and we are not going to suffer any more. If the ostensible surplus be a misnomer and if there be a real deficit, it ought to be met, as we in common with others have repeatedly said, by re-imposition of the Import duties which should never have been abolished. Manchester will now probably see that it is better for all imported goods to be taxed than those of a certain class, namely consignments, so that they may continue to occupy the same position in the Indian market and that no undue distinction be made between the consignor and the importer.

RAILWAY NEWS AND NOTES

AFTER all Sir Henry Harrison's presentation to his old flame seems to have been quite a small affair—indeed only a panel sized unframed photograph. His own gift is all that is now left to the Corporation by way of reminiscenes of its late Chairman, always excepting of course the rich legacy of trouble and woe that the New Act of his frame will entail till its repeal. When Sir Henry *did* condescend to perpetuate his memory he might have been a trifle more generous.

THE Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, our popular Magistrate, goes on one month's leave. His *locum tenens* will be Moulavie Abdul Jubbar, who officiated for him some time ago with ability.

IT is a pleasure to know that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who reaches home very shortly, may be expected to be in our midst once more. It is said to be almost settled that His Royal Highness is to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in India. Lord Wolsely is also said to be in the running, but his Lordship will have little chance against the royal candidate, even if England be prepared to spare her "only General" for five years.

THE new Police Court buildings are expected to be ready for occupation in another month. The Chitpur Road to its east has been slightly widened.

KASHMIR affairs are once more to the fore in the House of Commons. Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that Government had no reason to believe that a majority of the people of Kashmir were desirous that their sovereign should be restored to power, or that British interference in that quarter should be withdrawn It would be interesting to know what the Government would do if people *can* be proved to be so anxious. To be positive in the assertion of a fact does not prove it, though it may very well serve to hoodwink the ignorant.

WE are glad to learn that Dr. Doyal Chunder Shome, of the Campbell Medical School, has won the prize of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund for an elementray manual on Midwifery. The work will be translated by the provincial Branches of the Association into the local vernaculars, and will doubtless form a valuable aid to the education of *Dhais* throughout India.

OUR contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* learns that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by his Private Secretary, will very likely, proceed on a tour through several of the districts at the end of this month, returning to Darjiling in July.

WE are told that the legislative season of Simla does not promise to be a very busy one. At the first meeting of the Supreme Council the Madras Small Cause Courts Bill and the cattle trespass will be dealt with. The Bankruptcy Bill and the Lepers Bill will yet remain in abeyance.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"Babu Amrita Lal Dey has been fined Rs. 100 by the Judicial Commissioner of Ranchee in lieu of imprisonment. The Babu is dissatisfied with the injustice done him and is going to appeal to the High Court against this order."

THE Secretary of State for India having approved of a proposal put forward by the Government of India for improving the emoluments of sub-assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade, in the Indian Telegraph Department, of long and meritorious service, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules :—

I An increment of Rs.50 may be given by the Director-General of Telegraphs to sub-Assisstant Superintendents, 1st Grade, who have more than five years' continuous service in that grade.

II A second increment of Rs. 50 may be given to officers of the above grade who have more than ten years' continuous service in that grade.

III. In neither case is the increment to be granted to more than two-thirds of the number who may be eligible by length of service in the grade. One extra will be counted for a fraction in each case.

IV. These increments are not to be given merely on account of long service, but only on special recommendations to the Director-General of Telegraphs in each case, on account of exceptionally good service.

The concession herein sanctioned will come into effect from the date (5th April 1890) when the Secretary of State's sanction was received, and will remain in force for a period of five years, after which the matter will again come under review.

FATHER LAFONT does not propose to keep the phonograph presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga to himself, but will give seances to select parties of 20, twice a week. Those wishing to attend these seances should register their names beforehand with the reverend Father at No. 10 Park Street and will have to pay a fee of 5 Rupees per head for the first four seances, the proceeds of which will be devoted to charitable purposes. After this the charge will be reduced to 2 rupees. A public lecture in a large hall and to a large audience is not practicable as the instrument does not aim at loud speaking but clear and distinct articulation. Only 6 or 7 persons at a time can hear well. Still it may be hoped that the general public will have an opportunity of seeing the instrument worked in some central place such as the Science Association theatre.

THE Bombay Mills show no signs of improvement. The local Mill-owners' Association have decided not to alter the present arrangement of closing eight days a month until the end of three months, after which the mills will be closed every Sunday.

THERE is a proposal at Bombay to translate Dickens' novels into vernacular under the auspices of the Society for diffusion of wholesome literature. The *Bombay Guardian* is alarmed at the proposal because non-Christians will be scandalised at the deliuiation of characters like Stiggins and Chadband. When cultured people like Professor Jinsiwala cannot be trusted to draw proper morals, but take these descriptions as sober picture of a society as it is, the *Guardian's* fears may not be quite unfounded and it would on the whole be better to leave Dickens alone with those whose education enables them to cultivate his acquintance. There is much force also in the contention that Dickeus could not be faithfully translated into any vernacular and retain all his innate beauties. But upon the broader question of principles we have serious objection to the proposal, for translation must not be the mainstay of the Society at the first start. There are willing and able writers in the country who, if there was any inducement for them to work, would be ready to advance the views of the Society in a more practical and acceptable way.

FAKIR Rajendra Dutt, whose antecedents seem to have been quite unknown to the North-Western Provinces Police till they were unearthed in these columns, has been called upon by the *Pioneer* to disprove his identity with Rajendranath Dutt who was punished for fogery in 1880 and made himself scarce in connection with the *Vakil and Law Gazette* in 1886. There is little chance of the challenge being accepted and in our contemporary's words the bladder may be taken to have been completely pricked, Our countrymen may safely be trusted to find out and discredit these imposters and it is a libel on the Congress movement to insinuate that it depends in any way for the furtherance of its object on unworthy agents like this holy Fakir. The *Amrita bazar Patrika* makes on unsuccessful attempt to defend the Fakir and in doing so is forced to admit that the story about his conviction is not false. He may have improved since his punishment as the *Patrika* says he has by renouncing the world and becoming an ascetic and devoting himself to the country's cause. But the less showy such devotion is the better it is for the country.

WE have learnt with much concern that the High Court has refused to interfere with an order of the Magistrate of Patna, prohibiting a Rath Jatra procession in Phulbaree. A temple of Jagannath has been in existence in the western end of Phulbaree from time immemorial, and on the occasion of Rathajatra and Janmastami the diety has been carried in procession ever since its establishment through the main road to the eastern end of the town and back. It appears that a Musulman mosque has been recently built along the thoroughfare and on the 4th of July 1887 one Abdul Karim and a few other Musulmans objected to the procession, whereupon the District Magistrate passed an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting the procession. In 1888 a similar order was passed, but a compromise was effected and the leading Musulman residents including the local zemindars executed an agreement which was filed in the Magistrate's office whereby the Musulmans recognised the Hindu custom and gave their consent to the procession, with the reservation that couches were not to be blown near the mosque. In 1889 under the Magistrate's orders the car was dragged in the manner agreed upon. The next Rath Jatra festival takes place on the 19th instant and preparations for it were being made in the usual way when the District Magistrate startled the Hindoo inhabitants of the locality by an order under section 144 of the Code prohibiting the *shebaits* of the temple "from moving or allowing other persons to move the car from its present position for the purpose of procession, or placing it in the public road or in any public places." How this order could be or why it need have been passed in the face of the agreement is difficult to gather from the proceedings. However objectionable the vicinity of the mosque might be from the public peace point of view, we fail to see why all public places should be prohibited. The decision of the High Court will give much pain to the Hindu community.

WE learn with great pleasure that Babu Janaki Ballav Sen of Dimla, Rungpur, has given a further donation to the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium of Darjeeling for building suitable accommodation for orthodox Hindoos. His donation to the Sanitarium will now stand at Rs. 25,000. Another Darjeeling Institution, the *Himadri Dharma Sabha* has been promised a suitable house, which will cost about 2,000 Rupees. Babu Janaki Ballav also proposes to erect a number of waiting rooms for passengers of all classes in Parbatipur Station, from where the Rungpur branch of the Northern Bengal Railway branches off. We have no doubt that Government will make a proper recognition of his liberality and we are sure that the public highly appreciates it.

THE tenth annual meeting of the India Club was held on Wednesday afternoon when there was a large attendence and Mr. A. M. Bose presided. The financial condition of the Club is all that could be desired, thanks to the liberality of its patron and president the Maharaja of Kuch Behar and the support of its daily increasing number of members which stood at 435 at the end of the year. The Club owes its success very largely to the energies and self-sacrifing zeal of its popular Secretaries, Babus Priyanath Ghose and Nalin Behary Sirkar, whom we are glad to see re-elected this year. The Maharaja of Kuch Behar has been elected the President for the year and Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji and Prince Jehan Kadr, Vice-Presidents.

THE Premier and ex-Premier of England happened to speak on the Congress on the same day last week, and what a strange contrast did they present to each other. Mr. Gladstone who had very rightly taken a long time to judge of its work both in England and India, received our delegates

in a private room at the House of Commons on Thursday and expressed his approval of their demand for the introduction of elective principle into the Legislative Councils. The Right Hon'ble gentleman added that it was remarkable that four Viceroys had approved of the proposal, but he observed that the attitude of the former Ministries was more favourable to India than that of the Ministry now in office. That is no doubt unfortunate. But there is no help for it. The attitude of the present ministry was emphasised on that very day by Lord Salisbury, who at a Conservative meeting at the Carlton Club instanced the case of the Indian Councils Bill as proof of the present system of delaying the progress of important measures which caused discontent to millions. The Premier forgets that there are other millions—yea, hundreds of millions—whose interests ought to be as sacred to the rulers of England.

TO-MORROW afternoon takes place a remarkable eclipse of the sun. It will be what is known as an annular eclipse and a scientific party from the St. Xavier's College has proceeded to Bhagalpur from where the observations can be best taken. At Calcutta the portion eclipsed will be slightly short of nine-tenths of the sun's disc and at Bhagalpur the portion of the sun's surface left unscreened by the moon's orb will be slightly more than one tenth. The eclipse will be fully visible at Calcutta at 8 minutes after 5 P. M. and two minutes earlier at Bhagalpur.

SOME sensation has been caused at Cawnpur by a cowardly assault committed on Pandit Hridai Narain, a well-known local pleader and an ardent supporter of the Congress, by an unknown person. The Pandit is not on the best of terms with the Cawnpur Police and Mr. Wright, the Magistrate and Collector of the place for he has fearlessly exposed their conduct in the Lucknow *Advocate* and the *Hindusthani*. We are not prepared to believe that this has anything to do with the assault, as some of our contemporaries are trying to make out and as has been represented by the inhabitants of Cawnpur to Sir Auckland Colvin. We have no doubt the police will find out the cowardly ruffian soon and bring him to book.

IT appears that in order to discredit the Congress agency in England, if possible, Mr. Goschen charged that some of the Congress leaders were in communication with officers of the Irish American league. In reply to this statement Mr. Digby wrote to the *Times*:—'There is a substratum of truth in what Mr. Goschen said, but it affects not the agitators for reform in India but the agitators against reform. The only Indian we have ever heard who has been in communication with Irish agitators in America is Mr. Amritalal Roy, Editor of *Hope* newspaper Calcutta, who was quoted by your Calcutta correspondent as being strenuously opposed to the Congress movement. This opponent of Indian reform when in America a few years ago was in communication with the Fenians and wrote a letter to a Hindu gentleman now in England in which he mentions the fact." Mr. Amritalal Roy has written a long letter to the morning papers of Calcutta and the London *Times* in which he says that the Hindu gentleman referred to by Mr. Digby is Babu Surendranath Banerjee, who had several times threatened to expose him by publishing the letter, because Mr. Roy who was in his former days a great admirer of Babu Surendranath had subsequently serious difference of opinion with him on various public questions, including the Congress. He further explains that the letter, the contents of which he does not now remember, was written six years ago while he was aged only twenty-five and was thrown among the Irish Americans who helped him in winning his daily bread. He makes other statements about Babu Surendranath Banerjee which we do not care to notice and which we have no doubt will be completely answered by him, if need be. Nor do we wish to say anything about the explanation itself or the matter explained. As Babu Surendranath Banerjee is not here we are unable to say what his reply to Mr. Roy's insinuations may be. It would have been better all round if neither Mr. Digby's nor Mr. Roy's letter had been written.

How much prejudiced poor ryots concerned in the unfortunate indigo disputes of Jessore are, will be gathered from the decision of the High Court in the case of Empress *vs.* Chand Sikdar and three others, who were convicted by Mr. Collins, the Sessions Judge of Jessore, on the charge of dacoity, although the assessors trying the case differed from him. The first prisoner was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to two. Against this sentence the prisoners appealed and Mr. Monmohun Ghose pointed out that there had been disturbances going on at Jessore between the indigo planters on one side and the ryots on the other, and the charge of dacoity was certainly very wonderful, because it must be admitted on all hands that the persons who had been taken up in this dacoity were some of the old ryots who at one time sowed indigo on behalf of the Chandpur factory. For some time past they had refused to sow indigo on behalf of the factory. It was alleged that these refractory ryots, fourteen in number, one morning in broad daylight as the factory servants, and a teshildar of the name of Rajani the complainant in the case, were going from Pulta factory with Rs. 125 to Nowhatta factory, set upon the complainant and robbed him of his money. It was stated that the complainant offered no resistance, and neither did his up-country friends. Mr. Ghose submitted that this was a sham case, instituted in order to bring these ryots to submission. The High Court held that the first prisoner was guilty of theft only, and reduced his sentence from three years' to one year's rigorous imprisonment; that the second prisoner was guilty of assault only and reduced his sentence from two years' to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The third and fourth prisoners were acquitted, there being no evidence to convict them of any offence.

IT will thus be seen that the offence was greatly exgagerated and there is no doubt that local prejudices have very materially warped the independent judgment of local officers. This is a matter of which Government should take careful notice. It is not Mr. Collins alone that has erred. As our readers are well aware Mr. Luson, the late sub-divisional magistrate of Jhinida, quite distinguished himself in identifying himself with the planters, and in running down the poor ryots. But the conduct of the hero of the Meherpur Fisheries case should not cause any surprise. He is capable of any administrative feat it appears and some of his feats are peculiar. The last issue of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* makes a startling revelation regarding the doings of this model officer when he was sent to Tirhut from Meherpur. The facts of the case are contained in a judgment of the High Court which we here reproduce:

But we further think that the proceedings of the Joint Magistrate (Mr. Luson) are in other respects open to very unfavourable comment. It appears that on a petition, made to him on behalf of the accused, the Sessions Judge called for the record and directed their release on bail. The Joint Magistrate thereupon on the 14th of November asked the Sessions Judge to return the attested copy of his judgement for correction of a mistake owing to the omission of the name of one of the accused. It would be seen from the record that the name of Maharaj, accused No. 2, did not appear in the charge-sheet as it originally stood on the record. The Joint Magistrate after presentation of the petition to the Sessions Judge *int rpolated the name of this man in the charge sheet and also altered his judgment which related to only eight persons, whereas nine persons were under trial before him and had been sent to jail under various warrants of sentence.* The matter would have been sufficiently serious if this interpolation of the charge had stood by itself, though possibly it might not have formed sufficient reason for setting aside the conviction of Maharaj, having regard to the terms of section 535, for we find that Maharaj was examined on the same day when the charge was drawn up, and therefore, we may fairly presume that that examination was made after the charge had been prepared. We may, therefore, fairly conclude that the omission of any mention of this man was due to a careless oversight, probably the result of describing the accused by numbers rather than by names. Such a practice is slovenly and irregular and should certainly be discontinued. It appears also that notwithstanding the omission of Maharaj in the charge and final terms of the judgment, the warrant of sentence, sent to the jail with him and the others, mentioned his name with a specific sentence. We cannot regard the omissions *as clerical errors*, such as would entitle the Joint Magistrate under section 369 of the Code to make any correction in his judgment or other portion of the record. We are however not disposed to think that the Joint Magistrate did not act *bonafide* in this matter *although in some respects his conduct is open to unfavourable comment and construction.* We are willing to hold that he acted from a mistaken idea of his powers under section 369. But we must seriously impress upon him, what he has evidently failed to notice, the character of a public record, such as the record of judicial proceedings in a court of justice, or any copy of such record duly authenticated and furnished to any party—*to alter such a record without authority of some legal sanction is an act of grave misconduct such as must lead to consequences of a very serious character.* In this case the effect of the alterations have been to make it appear that a man who has never been either charged convicted or sentenced has been duly convicted and sentenced—the alterations so made being after he had appealed against his being illegally imprisoned. We trust that this caution will have the effect of making the Joint Magistrate more careful in his judicial proceedings.

Mr. Luson was thus guilty of what in an ordinary mortal would be forgery within the meaning of the Penal Code which Mr. Luson himself wields with so great might. He actually altered his judgment after he had delivered it as the law requires and ordered the illegal imprisonment of a person whose name does not even appear in the charge-sheet. The Penal Code is powerless to reach Mr. Luson and the Government is so far partial to his merits that he has just now got a lift in the shape of the district magistracy of Murshedabad. It is a pity, however, that even the paternal Government cannot decently cover his retreat and that he has been at least exposed in the Press. Babu Surendranath Banerjee was deemed a stain on the heaven-born service for offences of far less magnitude and though Mr. Luson is far better situated than Babu Surendranath it is not too much to hope that there will be some sort of enquiry into Mr. Luson's conduct in the light of the High Court judgment. It is a wonder that the High Court itself took no notice of this matter. The Government will owe the enquiry as much to the public as to Mr. Luson, and the shelving in of the charge will be a scandal which Sir Steuart Bayley is sure not to allow.

VOUCHERS

Are oftentimes very satisfactory things to have on hand, and business men know their value. Strangers are sometimes loth to accept the verbal statements of men with whom they are not personally acquainted; but written statements of disinterested parties, in matters in which they have no reason for trying to deceive, are convincing to all fair-minded men. The following, which are a few among the many Thousand Testimonials which have been voluntarily sent to the Proprietors of WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE, vouch for the statement so frequently made, that it is the MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY for all forms of KIDNEY DISEASE ever placed before the Public:—

INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS

"6, Burry Street, City Road, Hulme Manchester England.—I cannot speak too highly of the benefits I have derived from Warner's 'Safe' Cure. A few months ago I was suffering from a severe attack of Inflamation of the Kidneys and no doctor could do me any good. After I had tried three doctors, I was persuaded to give your 'SAFE' Cure a trial. When I had taken four bottles I was completely cured, and have never felt anything of the complaint since.

(Signed) "Mrs. E. WILLIAMS."

THE BEST FOR KIDNEY DISEASE.

"Welcome Hotel, 243, High Street, Swansea Wales.—After suffering for some considerable time from Diseased Kidneys, and trying numerous so-called sure remedies without the slightest success, I used Warner's 'SAFE' Cure, and am thankful to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who all concur with me in the opinion that it is the finest Medicine for Kidney Disease.

(Signed) "W. J. BROWN."

NO RECURRENCE OF THE TROUBLE.

"25 Burlington Street, Oxford Street, Manchester, England.—Some twelve months since I had a very severe attack of Inflamation of the Kidneys, and was recommended by a friend to try Warner's 'SAFE' Cure. I did so, and not only found immediate relief from the first bottle, but after taking three bottles I felt as well as ever I did in my life. Some months have now elapsed since I discontinued its use, and there has been no recurrence of the trouble.

(Signed) "T. TYASS."

WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE can be procured at the Bazzars, and of all Chemists throughout the world, or of H. Ballantyne and sons, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, at 10s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. per bottle, according to size.

Extracts.

SOME LONDON EDITORS.

(The Stationary Trades Journal.)

Can editors be fairly styled public men? Certainly an editor has many claims to the title. There is, perhaps, no position which gives so much power over public opinion as the editorial chair of one of the great London papers. Its occupant is, to a certain extent, the servant of his readers; to a certain extent he is their master—their intellectual director. His life is devoted to public work; he exercises for good or for ill, an influence over public affairs; yet, while every other public man depends upon some personal qualification for his influence—some qualification which is known and read of all men—the editor is known only by his writing. As a rule—there are few exceptions—our London editors are utterly unknown except to their professional friends, and the readers of the *Times*, the *Standard*, or whatever their favourite paper may be, hardly know even the name of the man whose articles help so largely to form and direct their opinions.

Take, for instance, the editor of the *Times*. Until the appearance of the first article on "Parnellism and Crime" took the civilised world by storm, few, indeed, were those who knew Mr. Chenery's successor. Occasionally, at a dinner party generally, the guests were introduced to Mr. Buckle's rather commanding personality, but the average reader knew nothing of the country clergyman's son to whose energy was mainly due the improvements they noticed in the great paper. Much of the credit, however, is due to the manager who succeeded Mr. Macdonald, the gentleman whose death was generally attributed to the collapse of Pigott. Mr. Bell, the new manager, was for many years the Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, and it is understood that the tenderness which the paper has lately shown towards the "New Journalism" is due to his influence. Only the other day an important step was taken in this direction—the introduction of "crossheads," for the first time in the history of the paper, in a speech by Mr. Chamberlain.

The nominal editor of the *Daily Telegraph* is Sir Edwin Arnold, but probably nothing more will be heard of him in this connection. Within the last few days it has been reported that the author of 'The light of Asia," has definitely chosen Buddhism for his creed, and that he intends never again to leave the land of the Maikado, where he has for some time lived. The actual editor is better known. This is Mr. Edward Lawson, who, once known as Levy Lawson, dropped the Israelitish name just as he dropped the Hebrew faith in favour of Unitarianism. Mr. Lawson is a familiar figure in society, and may generally be seen at "first-night" gatherings. Mr. Le Sage, who also has much to do with the fortunes of the *Telegraph*, is another example of a rose by another name, for it is not so very long since West of England journalists knew him well as Mr. Sage. Oddly enough, too, the father of Mr. Le Sage's late wife—a journalist and barrister—was, until recently, always known as Charles Scott. Now the Charles is generlly dropped and Mr. Henderson Scott finds himself more imposing and equally popular.

The *Standard*, unlike the other dailies, has an "irremovable" for its editor and manager. Mr. Mudford, who holds the double position and will hold it to the end of his life, has been chief of the staff in Shoe Lane for many years. Old Mr. Johnstone arranged in his will that the appointment should be a permanent one; and, indeed, went so far as to impose conditions on other legatees to ensure that his intention would be carried out. The mention of another name in connection with the *Standard*—Walter Wood—will call to the minds of many of our readers the fussy, baldheaded, but withal kindly little gentleman, who has saved so many from Mr. Mudford's wrath; and latterly a new star has arisen in the office—Mr. Byron Curtice—who revises the leading articles, and in fact, is acting editor.

The *Daily News* has had a history of change, but is now doing well under the guidance of Mr. John Robinson, one of the most familiar figures in Fleet Street. Almost at any time he may be met near Bouverie Street, and the red beard (now turning white), the high, broad forehead, and curious, preoccupied walk, are not readily to be mistaken. Mr. Robinson, moreover, is never visible without his tall hat, frock coat, closely buttoned, and his spectacles. For twenty years he was business-manager of the *News*, and at last proved too strong for the editor—Mr Frank. Hill—who retired on full pay. By way of experiment, Mr. H W Lucy was next tried Mr Lucy, only a few years ago, comparatively speaking, was an obscure journalist, glad to make a little overtime by doing district reports for a London evening paper. The editor found him clever, and suggested that he should try his hand in London. The advice was taken, and now Mr. Lucy is—well, somebody! For a long time he looked after the "gallery" work of the *Daily News*, besides writing as "Toby" for *Punch*. But the editorial chair did not suit him. Another change was made, and this time Mr. Robinson himself took the vacant seat. Inasmuch, however, as he could not attend to managerial work all day, and to editorial work all night, it became necessary to find an acting editor, Mr. Lucy going back to his old post. The necessary man was found in an ex-Unitarian minister, Mr. P. W. Clayden, who still holds sway. Mr. Robinson by the way, is himself a prominent Unitarian, and Mr. Frank Hill was an ex-Unitarian minister.

The editorship of the *Morning Post* is just now in commission, as Sir William Hardon is, and has been for a long while, recruiting his health in the Riviera. His place is taken by a Mr. A Moore, who is rather "a dark horse." It may be well, however, just to mention that this is not Mr. Augustus M. Moore, as the similarity of name has led some to imagine. Of course Sir Algernon Borthwick is the real director in Wellington Street, but this gentleman is far too busy so spare much time for his paper. In fact, it has been said that Sir Algernon never does any thing but occasionally come and stand with his back to the fire and chat genially to his staff.

At the *Daily Chronicle* office affairs are only just settling into their ordinary grooves again after the death of Mr. Edward Lloyd. The paper is owned by a private limited company, all the shares being held by members of the family. Under the deed by which the company was formed, it is, we understand, provided that Mr. Frank Lloyd is to take the editorship, but will not do the work of acting editor. This at present is done by Mr. Fletcher, who has been for many years a leader-writer for the *Chronicle*, and will probably remain in his new position. It is curious that Mr. Lloyd should have died so soon after the death of the editor, Mr. Robert Whelan Boyle, who had so long and so well ruled the paper.

The last of the morning papers is the *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of licensed victualling and low church—a paper which used to be variously known as "Bible and Bung," and "The Barrelorgan." The present editor is Mr. Thomas Wright, who served for many years as sub-editor, and who was appointed editor three years ago when Captain Hamber resigned. Mr. Wright is a typical journalist—a little formal and precise, but kindly, and thoroughly up to his work. Indeed the benefit of the change from an unpractical to a practical man was never more noticeable than in the columns of the *Tiser* since Mr. Wright's appointment.

Turning to the evening papers we find at the *Globe* another absentee editor, for Captain Armstrong, editor and proprietor, is sunning himself in the Riviera, while Mr. Ponsonby Ogle is acting editor, Mr. Ogle is young man for the post, but his qualifications are numerous, while his scholarship is thoroughly sound as testified by his Oxford honours. Captain Carlisle—like the editor, a military man, and, unlike him, one who has seen a good deal of rough service,—is one of the chief leader-writers of the *Globe*, and edits the *people*—the Sunday paper, which is, so to speak, an offshoot. Oxford culture is strong in the office, for several of the young lions of the *Globe* are men of good standing in that University, while Mr. R. E. Francillon, the novelist, is also a member of the staff.

At the *Pall Mall Gazette* there is a new editor—Mr. E. T. Cook—also, we believe, an Oxford man. For sixteen years from its foundation in 1865 the *Gazette*, as is well-known, professed Liberal-Conservative politics and was kept up to a very high standard of literary culture, the editor being Mr. Frederick Greenwood, with whom was associated throughout Mr. F. W. Joynes. In 1880 the proprietor, Mr. George Smith, gave the paper as a wedding present to Mr. Yates Thompson, his son-in-law, and since then its politics have been Radical. Mr. Stead was of course the most noted (or notorious) of the editors who have reigned since 1880, and though he has resigned (and has taken the editorship of the *Review of Reviews*) he still writes many of the leading articles. Mr. Henry Leslie, now the manager, began life as editor's boy under the old regime, and is almost, if not quite, the only member of the old staff still in the place.

The *St. James's Gazette* naturally comes to mind in connection with the last-mentioned, since it sprang into being when the revolution occurred in the *Pall Mall Gazette* office, and was started by Mr. Frederick Greenwood. After a few years of a not very prosperous life the paper was bought in 1888 by Mr. Steinkopf, against whom Mr. Greenwood, as is well-known, brought an action for wrongful dismissal. The present editor is Mr. Henry Low, formerly assistant editor, and the paper is doing very well.

At the *Echo*—first of London evening half-penny papers—Mr. Passmore Edwards is proprietor and editor. A few years ago he sold the paper—we believe for £50,000—but so miserable did he feel without his daily worry and responsibility that very shortly afterwards he paid a larger sum—£55,000 has been given as the amount—to get his property back. After this it is not likely that there will be any change during Mr. Edwards's lifetime. As a journalist Mr. Edwards is a verteran, having first come into prominence, somewhere about 1850, as editor of an almost forgotten periodical called the *Public Good*, a rather wishy-washy little effort which advocated all its editor's numerous fads—anti-tobacconism, vegetarianism, teetotalism, and so on. Most of these Mr. Passmore Edwards still holds, but in spite of them he is a very able editor, and has lately won additional fame by his consistent support of the Unionist alliance.

The *Star* is the most recent of the dailies, and here "Tay Pay" O'Connor reigns supreme. Now, of course, Mr. O'Connor is a big man—in every sense—and few editors are more difficult of access. Yet there was a time when Mr. Parnell's lieutenant was thankful for the small crumbs that may be picked up at rare in-

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, and is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette*. 4th Feb., 1890, Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq., Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

ervals and after long and patient waiting by the journalistic sparrow. His deputy in the *Star* office is a Mr. Massingham, who is generally supposed to do most of the leader-writing.

These are all the regular London daily newspapers, unless one includes the *Evening News and Post* which may be regarded as catering rather for special classes and which has had a somewhat chequered career. Beyond these limits it is hardly safe to go, as it would be impossible to know where to draw the line. Mr. Edmund Yates—society tattler and *bon vivant*—is the familiar figure at the head of the oldest of the so-called "society" papers, while at *Truth* office we find Mr. Labouchere—keen, cynical man of the world—and, in his absence, the rotund, well-dressed form of Mr. Vowles. The literary papers may be briefly dismissed. At the *Spectator* office there are "two Kings of Brentford." Mr. Hutton, who is supposed to lend the tone to the paper, was a Unitarian but is now a Christian convert, owing to the ministration of Mr. Maurice (Frederick Denison, of course). His colleague is Mr. Meredith Townsend. Mr. Pollock—son of the judge—is at the head of affairs in the *Saturday Review* office, while Mr. Maccoll reigns supreme at the *Athenæum* where, however, the manager—Mr. Francis "Young" Francis) is perhaps the more generally known. One other paper must be named even in this brief sketch—the *Daily Graphic*. Here the sub-editor is the best known man, and for the excellent reason that he is son of the editor of the old *Graphic*, Mr. W. Locker. He used to do a good deal of work for the *Globe*, and has the reputation of being a "smart" man. His uncle, by the way, is Mr. Frederick Locker, the author of London Lyrics.

An interesting chapter in the lives of London editors, when a book comes to be written on this subject, will be devoted to those who have retired from active work. One of these was remarkable as enjoying the only sinecure in the profession—the editorship of the *London Gazette*, a paper which absolutely edits itself. Twenty years or more have passed since Mr. Thomas Walker retired, invalided from the editorship of the *Daily News*, where he was succeeded by Mr. Hill, and a grateful Liberal government appointed him to his recent berth. Mr. Walker drew £800 a year from his country for nothing, and live in dignified idleness in Kensington.

"IF WE LOST INDIA".

(Literary World)

THE question must often have suggested itself to those of our readers who have ever thought of our Indian Empire at all; "what would happen to the country if its European government were extinguished"? Mr. Robert N. Cust, a veteran Anglo-Indian—his time in the Bengal Civil Service was from 1842 to 1868—discusses this question in an article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, and as he was an eye-witness of Indian Mutiny his opinion may be of some value, even although his Indian experience dates back more than twenty years ago. He asks: 'Would India gain by the extinction of European Government?' but hastens to add that he regards the question as 'strictly academical.' Yet he confesses to have made the study of this 'strictly academical' question, 'one of his chief thoughts for nearly half a century.' It is true, as he says, that 'the provinces known as British India have at no time until now been united under one rule, nor have they in themselves the elements of which unity is formed nor for the last 800 years have they ever enjoyed independence' He infers, therefore, that they never will. The census returns reveal differences sufficient to render the idea of a free independent country highly problematical.' Before dealing with this possibility, however, Mr. Cust gives his view of what a Russian occupation of India would have to content with:—

The Russian administration of subject provinces is purely military; they are lean provinces with an enormous area, great distances to traverse, and no return adequate to the expenditure. No attempt at civilisation meets the eye, beyond the priceless boon of peace and railways. European colonists are found ready to occupy land; and the Natives are, in a great number, Christians of the Georgian and Armenian Churches. I lately visited Trans-Caucasia as far as the Caspian Sea, and considered well the aptitude of the Russian Civil officials. With an intimate knowledge of every detail of the administration of the Punjab, including Peshwar and the Derajat, from the date of annexation in 1849, it is inconceivable to me how in the event, more possible than probable, of Russia penetrating the Afghan passes, and occupying, by force of arms, the Punjab as far as the Sutlej, it could carry on the administration. It must be recollected that the railway system would have ceased to run; the retiring British army would have removed the rolling stock, broken up the bridges, destroyed the stations, and torn up the line; and Russia could not replace them. All the civic officials, Native and British, would have disappeared; the navigation of the Indus being blocked in Sind, all export and import commerce would disappear; and the length of the way to Tiflis in Trans-Caucasia, and Tashkend on the Amu Daria, would render the position of the invaders most hazardous. The British officials have by long experience mastered the art of governing without bullying, of being firm without harshness, sympathetic without weakness, conducting all business in the language of the people, keeping the soldiery out of sight. How different would be the Russian system. But Mr. Cust thinks we may rest easy as regards a Russian occupation; it may be that Russia will attack us in India, but rather as a feint, while the less difficult annexation of Persia, and the access thereby to the Indian Ocean would be the object.

The greater danger in the growth of discontent among the Natives of India, a kind of Irish desire for Home Rule, an insensate craving for constitutional rights, a seditious Press, compelling an unwilling Government to restrict its freedom, and a spirit of disloyalty on the part of the British interlopers; this term is not used in an offensive sense, but as the only one that can express a class of educated, respectable men, aliens in birth, sojourners in India for a limited time only in their own personal interests, and who can have no more right to interfere with the affairs of the empire than they would have in Russia, or Turkey, or the Dominion of Canada. Such alien communities in the midst of a population numerically superior, and differing in race, religion, and language are notoriously timorous, short-sighted, and outrageously selfish. On the other hand, the excess of liberty allowed by the Government to a race to whom liberty was previously unknown, and the educational advantages and political knowledge of certain classes, must bring with it strange consequences, the nature of which we cannot predict. Liberty can only be used wisely by those who can distinguish betwixt liberty and license: and the learning acquired from high education is something very different from political wisdom, which can distinguish betwixt what is desirable and what is possible, and what changes are more pregnant of danger to existing good things than likely to produce permanent benefit.

The third danger is equally real. In case of a long European war, or an invasion of Great Britain, it may prove impossible to maintain the garrison of India; and there is no question, that on that garrison the hold upon India depends; the moment our strength is doubted, the beginning of the end is at hand.

It is forgotten, that with the withdrawal of the strong impartial government, colourless in matters of religion, the old strife betwixt the Hindu and Mahomedan would recommence. An attempt to blend together the different races and religions has failed, and at the very first opportunity dormant anthipathies would wake up, unsoftened by time, education, or social contact. Ancient feuds would blaze out into perpetual conflicts, rousing undying religious animosities, destruction of property and sacrifice of life. Such troubles do not arise from the thinking few, but from the uneducated, unthinking masses, the refuse of the great cities. We know what they did during the mutinies of 1857.

Mr Cust glances, in passing, at the effect of the loss of India on the large class of people at home who are in some way dependent for their income on the stability of our rule in India. 'The sudden stoppage of the pension list would create a sensation in every town in England.' Yet lest it might be supposed that his own self-interest prompts his eulogium of British rule Mr. Cust makes a statement which we certainly read with considerable astonishment:—

I have little to be thankful for personally to the great Government, for I left India without pension having nine months' *residence* wanting in twenty-five years of service' and without honours, though present in great battles, and charged with the administration of virgin provinces under my great master, J Lawrence,

Some good advice to the Congress agitators is followed by a confession which they will be sure to lay hold of:—

There exist, no doubt, serious evils in the present system, but it is difficult to see how they can be remedied; the superb albocracy which seems to get worse and worse, and every mean white, or European maid-servant of railway official, is considered as something superior to the Rajput noble of a hundred generations, with great nobility of bearing and character. There is a constant drawing away of the wealth of India to England, as Englishman grows fat on accumulations made in India, while the Indian remains as lean as ever. The same kind of things went on in Ireland from the reign of Charles I. to that of Victoria. Every post of dignity and high emolument, civil and military is held by a stranger and foreigner. The Russians, avoid this error. All native aspirations are crushed, and there is a daily-increasing estrangement between the two races. The officer of the old native army and the old class of civilians who lived among the people, who loved them, and spoke their language, are gone. There are not many now around whom, in the hour of peril, the chief and better classes would rally, and who by their own personal influence could raise a regiment; the lower classes seem to be getting poorer and poorer. The public officer lives more and more a European life surrounded by family comforts, and constantly backwards and forwards to England. This may be more moral, more comfortable and more respectable, but it is not the way in which the empire was founded and maintained its past decades. It does not require much wisdom now to manage a District.

HEARTY MEETING AT TAUNTON.

(Taunton Echo.)

A PUBLIC meeting was recently held at the London Hotel Assembly Room to hear addresses from Indian gentlemen visiting England as delegates of the Indian National Congress. The meeting was not so largely attended as could have been wished, but the speakers were attentively listened to and very heartilily applauded. There is no doubt that the result will be a more intelligent comprehension of Indian affairs and an honest desire on the part of the electors of Taunton to give effect to the legitimate aspirations of their loyal fellow-subjects in India.

THE chair was occupied by Mr. John Meredith, M. D. (Wellington), who was supported on the platform by the Rev. F. W. Aveling., M. A., Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., Mr. A. Baker, M. A., Mr. J. F. Keir, Mr. A. Honey, and the deputation Syed Ali Imam and Surendra Nath Bannerji. There was a considerable sprinkling of ladies among the audience.

THE Chairman, in opening the meeting, said the question was not one of party, and should never be permitted to become one. He believed it was not contended that fair justice was not done as between man and man, and that life and property were not protected and secure as much as was possible in any country. The complaint was that the people of India were denied the bracing influence of being themselves responsible for the laws enacted, and the way in which they were administered. A good system of education was adopted in India long ago, and it had been well taken advantage of. The free and advanced ideas of our part of the world were perfectly well understood by young Bengal, and naturally he objected to this remaining for ever as mere academic curiosities. And who in this country could blame him? India had produced very giants, both in its military and civil administration. At one time it was a

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A CARD.——AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kinderd complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions. Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

common saying that India was necessary for John Bull as a nursery to rear generals for him. A grim and ghastly joke possessing truth. These men seemed immeasurably above the level of the people they ruled. But the governed, after a course of academic thinking and judging, now ventured to give effect to the lessons they had learned and thier action seemed in every way sound and constitutional. A large proportion of them felt that thay were capable of taking part in the responsible government of thier country, and contributing to the framing of thier laws and administration of them. Thier cry, in effect, was what Browning pithily describe in one of the great poems "Make no more giants, but elevate the race at once." Then, again, India was weighed down by absenteeism. So successful a nursery had it been, and we had now such a crop of generals that the service was literally top-heavy. The desire of India was a moderate, fair and legitimate one. The people simply desired to take a share in the great political work which immediately concerned them. The question was a serious one, and not well understood or discussed in this country (Hear, hear.)

Syed Ali Imam then addressed the meeting, saying it was his duty to extend to them a tittle of gratitude and explanation with reference to his native country, India. A great deal of misrepresentation and misunderstanding existed with regard to the Indian National Congress. Those who read the *Times* might have come across a statement to the effect that the Indian National Congress was not a National movement, and that it had nothing in common with the Mahomedan element in the country. That statement was very far from the actual facts. At the last Congress, held at Bombay, the number of Mahomedan delegates present was 264. He was himself a Mahomedan, and had joined the movement, and as a Mahomedan was trying to explain to men that the Mahomedans, who formed a large portion of the population of India, took a deep interest in the movement. (Applause.) Hindus of all sets—Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis, and Christians—had joined the movement, and the question ought not to be looked upon here in England as a party question. It was a question of imperial interest. (Applause.)

Surendra Nath Bannerji was the next speaker. He addressed the meeting with much eloquence and power.

The Rev. F. W. Aveling Principal of the Independent College, proposed:—

That this meeting of the inhabitants of Taunton expresses its most cordial sympathy with the effort which, by constitutional means, the Indian people are making to obtain the redress of their grievances through the good will and help of the British people: and especially asks that the elective principle may be recognised in the Indian Council Bill now before Parliament.'

He believed that what the Indian people were asking for was nothing which any wise statesman would be inclined to withhold. It had been said that the question was not a party one. But it was a "Conservative" question, inasmuch as we could only "conserve" India by giving some measure, such as was referred to in the Resolution. It had been said that the Romans conquered like savages and ruled like philosophers. As to how we got India the less said the better. (Laughter.) But we must be wise in time, and like warning from poor Louis, the Irresolute, in the French Revolution. If we did not give freely and adequately the reforms we were asked for now we should find larger reforms would be asked for later on, and then to give what was asked for now would be too late. Our glorious Indian Empire was a thing we were all proud of, and he was sure all present were proud of it that night, when they had a gentleman from India, born and educated under our laws out there, who could make a far better speech than we could here. (Laughter and applause.) Let them clear their minds of all prejudice in considering the question. If we could carry out the principles of that Resolution, we should have achieved a victory greater than that of Plassy or any other great battle which we had won. (Applause.)

Mr. G. Philpott seconded the Resolution, and remarked that in looking over the programme of the Congress he had not seen one item in it, but what seemed to him reasonable and Christian-like. He had no doubt that they would think all the more of their Indian fellow-men for having listened to such an able speech as had been given by a gentleman from India that evening.

Mr. J. C. Webber made a few sensible remarks in support of the Resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Baker proposed;

"That the Chairman be, and is hereby empowered to sign the following petition. To the most honourable House of Commons of great Britain and Ireland. The humble petition of the inhabitants of Taunton and its neighbourhood in public meeting assembled pray of the honourable House to allow of the insertion in the Indian Councils Bill, and a Section permitting the election of one-half of the members of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Council, and of a large increase in the number of members of the representative Council, and that Earl Cavan, M. P., be requsted to present the same to the House of Commons." In the course of his remark; in support of the Resolution, Mr. Baker said the English people generally did not take sufficient interest in the welfare of India. Speaking of his reminiscences of the Indian Civil Service, of which he was once a member, the speaker mentioned that it appeared to be a prevailing motion among Indian officials that their duties consisted of drawing their salaries and hanging the niggers." (Laughter.) That was the sort of men we sent out to govern India. Looking at both the men whom they were sending out to India and the Natives of India whom he had met in England he considered the latter were far more fit to govern India than the former (Applause.) It was an insult to the English nation that in the administration of the largest presidency under the British Crown we went back upon those principles of political progress which we were trying to instil into other nations.

Mr. J. F. Keir, in seconding the Resolution, said he had received a letter from their good friend Mr. W. S. Clark, of Street, expressing his pleasure at hearing that such meeting was to be held at Taunton and regretting his own inability to attend. After complimenting the principal speaker of the evening on his eloquent address, Mr. Keir said a friend had called his attentinn to the fact that England was not yet reformed. But they must not wait until they reached perfection in England before they extended a helping hand to the reformers of India. (Hear, hear.

The Resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hume moved a vote of thanks to their excellent Chairman, as Secretary to the Indian National Congress. Mr. Hume desired to express his gratitude to the people of Taunton for the interest they had shown in Indian affairs, and for the attention they had given to the eloquent address of his friened Mr. Bannerji.

Dr. Meredith, in responding to the vote of thanks, said he felt proud at finding himself standing on that platform with Mr. Hume, a distinguished Indian official, and the son of a man (the late Joseph Hume M. P.), who had done such good and beneficent work for the welfare of the peoples of India and England (Applause.)

There is this week. (says the *Taunton Echo* of the 23rd April) a good deal of talk about Indian affairs in certain circles in Taunton. A meeting at the London Hotel Assembly Rooms at which Natives of India spoke in explanation of certain Indian grievances, and in favour of projected reforms gave the occasion and the speaking was so good, the grievances so plainly stated and the reforms so reasonable and cautious that those who heard and those who criticised are fain to admit that Indian grievances must be redressed, and Indian reforms attended to. These meetings will serve to place the leaven and the mass, and by-and-by the whole will be leavened. I attended the meeting and was much impressed by two or three significant thoughts which I may shortly put down in black and white.

In the first place, I considered that we, citizens and working-men of Taunton, might justifiably be proud of the occasion. There were men from far away and commissioned to bring before us a plea for careful consideration, and to make to *us* an appeal for sympathy and help. They think they are not fairly dealt with, these Indian fellow-subjects of ours, and they come to England to state their case and solicit legislative attention. To whom do they go? Not to the Queen-Empress, they have her promise already not to the House of Lords, whose meddling is a muddling from which Indian reformers pray to be delivered; not to the House of Commons; Indian affairs are very unceremoniously neglected there, but they come to us the electors of England, the masters of the Commons, the wielders of a power that has more than once curbed the Lords, and moved the throne; they come to us, the Sovereign people, take us into their confidence, and ask us to help them. And the Taunton people say they will.

It then occurred to me that privilege and responsibility go together. We, working men, and not entrusted with this power merely to satisfy our pride or minister to our sense of self-respect; we must use it, and use it wisely. What are we going to do for India? What reply are we to make to the deputation from Indian National Congress? It is not enough to say that we passed the Resolution at Monday's meeting, and sent a petition to the House Commons in favour of a sound constitutional reform. That is only the beginning of the work. At present, Ireand blocks the way, but public opinion on the Irish question is ripe for action, and that matter will soon be settled. If, in the interim, we inform ourselves on Indian matters, and educate public opinion on mode of Government and misgovernment there, India will follow Ireland, and reform for India will come after Home Rule for Ireland. The educating process may take some time, but the seed had been sown, and in due time these Eastern reformers will reap if they faint not.

We ought not to be surprised that educated Natives demand reform. We might have expected it. Indeed thinkers like Lord Macaulay saw it coming in the natural course of things many years ago. In the natural course of things for if you give a people an English education and a free press they will rise to English ideas of culture, liberty and self-government. Words are the embodiment of ideas and phrases the shrine of principles and an astute people will not long use our words and phrases without grasping and assimilating our ideas and principles and when that is done the rest follows and must follow. Of course there will be Home Rule in Ireland, and equally of course, there will be self-government in India. These reforms will bring us nearer to the realisation of that which is at present a grand and noble dream—the federation of the different States, colonies and dependenaies, which make the British Empire. Work, wait, win!

When I heard Mr. Bannerji speak I was surprised, startled, electrified. The English was pure, the pronunciation perfect, the rhetoric a pattern of style and ability and the address as a whole one that well deserved the applause with which it was greeted. We are accustomed to good speaking in Taunton—I do not refer to Mr. Allsopp's Poetical effusions, or Mr. Elton's conversational drip—but we have seldom had the privilege of listening to a grander oration more ably delivered than that with which our friend from the far East favoured us on Monday evening. The only thing like it that Taunton has recently enjoyed was that speech by Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., in the autumn of the last year. That, too, was a plea for justice, and it produced a marked effect upon the Taunton people. By giving full play to the sentiments which the two speeches evoked, we might kill two birds with one stone—satisfy the healthy requirements of Ireland and India—and so do our duty, in other words, vote for and return Liberal members for Taunton and Somerset. The rest would follow as a necessary sequence.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 11, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Sitakanta Mukerji, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the District of Rajshahye, vice Babu Nogendra Nath Gupta, transferred.

Babu Ram Churn Lal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Sudder Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Grirish Chunder Das Gupta, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Kutubdia, Chittagong, was on leave, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 20th December, to the 5th March 1890, both days inclusive.

The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, C I E, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for thirty-one days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th instant.

Moulvi Abdul J. ubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, C I E, or until further orders.

Babu Ganga Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under, Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr. M. E. Bradford, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Rampore Hat, Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District,

Babu Hurrish Chunder Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for fifteen days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th May, 1890.

Babu Mokunda Deb Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, transferred temporarily to Howrah.

Babu Purna Chunder Bysack, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division of the 24 Pergunnahs District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nobin Krishna Bannerji, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 3rd instant, appointed Mr, Baroda Churn Mitter, officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughly, to have charge of the Diamond Harbour Sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

Babu Sashi Bhusan Bose, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Magurah, Jessore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Chumparun District.

The services of Mr. R. R. Pope, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

Mr. Ashutosh Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beguserai, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensing, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. C. Dutt, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Johnston, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling.

Mr. H, Luson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Murshidabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, or until further orders.

Mr. D. N. Makerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Khulna.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Under the authority vested in him by the final Clause of Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Benode Behari Sircar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Samastipore, in the District of Durbhanga, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, Sub-Divisional officer, Palamow, is vested, under Section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Babu Hari Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with powers under Section 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterjee of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate of the Hughly General Bench 1, and appoints him an Honorary Magistrate of the General Bench I at Serampore. He is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Sasseram Bench, in the District of Shahabad and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—

Shah Moinuddin Ahmad, Shah Abdul Karim, and Babu Biseswar Dayal.

Under Section 35 of Act V(B C.) of 1887 (an Act for the regulation of the Rural Police in the Chota Nagpore Division), the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. J. T. Babonau, Sub-Divisional Officer, Palamow, to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissionor under the said Act.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, substantive pro tempore Additional Munsiff of Amta, in the District of Hughly, is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Khulna.

Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sewan, Sarum, is appointed under the provisions of Section 23, Act X of 1882, to act as a justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant Governor's control.

Mr. D. N. Mukerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Priya Lal Pyne, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Bankura, to be ordinarily stationed at Khatra during the absence, on leave, of Babu Pran Krishna Biswas, or until further orders.

Babu Bhava Churn Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Samastipore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jugul Kisore De, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th May, 1890.

Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to Act, until further orders, as an Additional Subordinate Judge in the District of Backergunge.

Mr. R. Nathan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Meherpore Nadiya, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The undermentioned Officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.—

Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna; Mr. E. P. Chapman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs; Mr. L F. Morshead, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore; and Mr. B. K. Mullick, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong.

Munshi Dadali Mia is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Kushtea Independent Bench in the District of Nadiya, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

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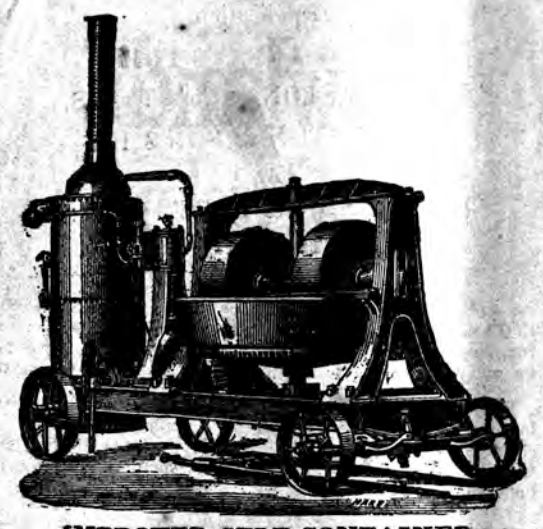

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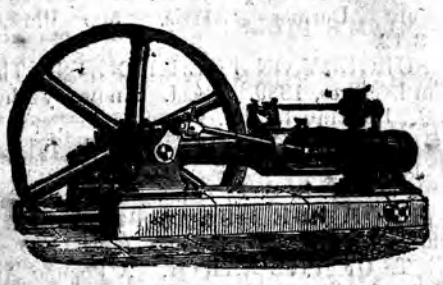

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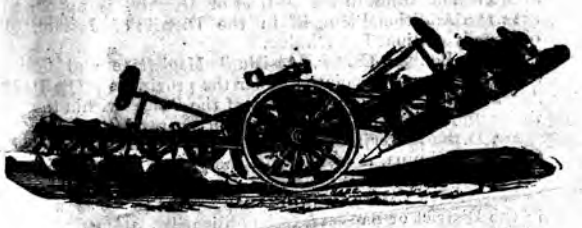

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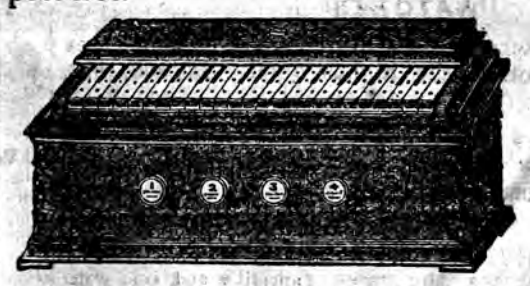

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Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£35,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1888, over	...	£512,000
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Prospectus and Report sent on application 175

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Entirely of English Manufacture, in strong-double-bottomed, Engined-turned Cases, with sunk seconds, enamelled dials, lever escapement, full capped, jewelled, maintaining power &c.

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A VERY LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLED CHAINS

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Whose teas have been used regularly by

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Full plate movement, with the latest improvements.
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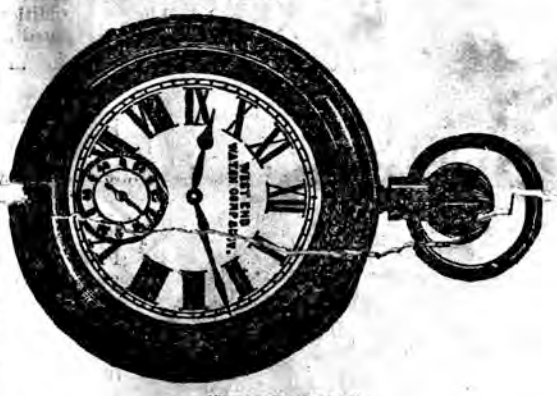

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